2: Thevet--259 (1555) 1878 Tupinamba
116, 422, 293

They use wax to fasten their plumes and feathers around the head, or to seal bamboo tubes in which they keep their feathers, which are their greatest treasures.

4: Léry--I, 127
116, 293, 287

(1557) 1880

Tupinamba

With stones or an iron knife they chop the feathers plucked from white fowls into minute pieces. They boil them with brazil wood to dye them red. Then they smear their bodies with gum and glue on these feathers, thus feathering their bodies, their arms and their legs.

4: Léry--I, 128 (1557) 1880 Tupinamba
116, 293

They fasten patches of tucan skin covered with yellow feathers to their temples with wax. [AM: Summary]

"And one of them gave him a hat of long bird feathers with a little tuft of red and grey feathers like those of a parrot. (3) And another gave him a large string of very small white beads which look like seed pearls. (4)"

"3. [see succeeding sheet for footnote]

4. aljaveira. The members of the fleet were on the alert to discover pearls, because just before their departure word had been brought back to Spain, and had probably reached Portugal, that these had been discovered during the third voyage of Columbus. According to Metraux, both men and women wore long strings of shells which were wound around the neck and suspended on their chests or wound about the wrists. The beads were chiefly shell, but bone, wood, and other materials were also used. They also had strings of larger beads with pendants which were worn around the neck. Similar necklaces of shells resembling seed pearls are still used by the Indians of Brazil."

301, 293

"[Footnote 3, page 9] The bonnet or acangaop here described was worn because of the brilliant colouring of the separate feathers, which were selected to suit the wearer's taste. An illustration of one of these taken from an old print is given by Metraux. In addition to this type there were two others. These were made of short feathers interlaced with cotton thread to form a net, which made a compact covering as on the throat of a bird. In some cases small pieces of wood were used for firmer attachment, thus making the bonnet thick and heavy. One of these covered closely the head and ears and extended to the neck or shoulders; the other had a longer extension to the middle of the back. They sometimes wore short tufts of radiating feathers on the head.

The feathers for these bonnets were carefully selected for uniformity of size and colour. They were sometines dyed. The method of attaching the feathers showed a highly developed technique.

The Tupinamba also wore diadems. These consisted of long coloured feathers attached to a band worn around the head. They were sometimes used with the caps or bonnets. Other feathers were attached to bands and worn around the neck, waist, or arms as bracelets. The so-called bustles consisted of radiating feathers of the American ostrich, the nanduguaçu of Brazil. These are shown in nearly all of the early pictures of the Tupinamba. The men wore diadems, bonnets, mantles, or bustles. The women contented themselves with simpler feather ornaments."

11: Vaz de Caminha--11 (1500) 1938 Tupinamba
301, 293

"Their hair is smooth, and they were shorn, with the hair cut higher than above a comb of good size, and shaved to above the ears. And one of them was wearing below the opening, from temple to temple towards the back, a sort of wig of yellow birds' feathers, which must have been the length of a couto, very thick and very tight, and it covered the back of the head and the ears. This was glued to his hair, feather by feather, with a material as soft as wax, but it was not wax. Thus the head-dress was very round and very close and very equal, so that it was not necessary to remove it when they washed."